FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

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Iran and the United States

There were "both right and wrong remarks" in President Reagan's disclosures about U.S. efforts to mend relations with Iran, Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i asserted in a Friday sermon reported by IRNA. Khamene'i denied Reagan's claim that his administration is seeking an end to the Iran-Iraq war, asking how the United States wants this when it does "not recognize the Islamic Republic system of government." Iran will not be lenient or compromise with the United States as long as the latter maintains its spirit of "aggression and expansionism" and its support for Israel, he said. Iranian Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi had earlier stressed that "death to America" is still a "strategic slogan" for Iran, according to IRNA, and he said Iran should not be expected to mediate on the American hostages in Lebanon as long as the United States "continues to illegally seize Iranian weaponry." Iran's UN ambassador dismissed any connection between the release of U.S. hostages in Lebanon and Iran's receipt of U.S.-made arms, the agency noted.

"Reliable sources" cited by the UAE paper *Al-Ittihad* claimed that Iran has decided to suspend all contacts with the United States and to freeze efforts to release the hostages until the U.S. stand on Iranian demands becomes clearer, WAKH reported. Iran does not want U.S. arms shipments to end with the resolution of the hostages issue as it is seeking U.S. agreement on a general and lasting policy of providing Iran with its weapons needs, *Al-Ittihad* said.

Monitored Iraqi media have not thus far commented on President Reagan's disclosures about U.S. contacts with Iran, and Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhyi al-Din Ma'ruf did not mention the issue in a 13 November speech broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Ma'ruf reaffirmed Iraq's view that Iran is cooperating with Israel, asserting that this has given Iran "a measure of Zionist expertise" and weapons which it uses in its "continuing aggression" against Iraq. Elsewhere, Reagan's television broadcast on contacts with Iran was reported by Amman radio. In Israel, Jerusalem radio cited Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's remark that he understands the U.S. position, which reflects Washington's "great effort" to secure the release of U.S. hostages. Shamir also stressed that Israel is in no way involved in U.S. arms supplies to Iran.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iranian missile hit Baghdad at 2330 GMT 13 November, killing 7 civilians and wounding 63 others, an Iraqi military spokesman announced in a statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio. Iran's Revolution Guards Corps took credit for the attack in a communique carried by Tehran radio, stating that a missile was targeted on the Iraqi Defense Ministry building in retaliation for Iraq's "cowardly" air raids on Iran.

In other action, Iraqi aircraft launched a "devastating new strike" against the Bandar-e Khomeyni petrochemical complex 14 November, while a "large number" of Iraqi warplanes raided the Sasan oil fields in the southern part of the Gulf, according to a communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses. The northern oil field at Sasan was "completely destroyed," according to the communique, which added that Iraqi planes also struck at Revolution Guards camps in the Shahabad and Gilan-e Gharb areas. For Iran's part, IRNA said an Iraqi plane was shot down during an attempted raid on an industrial target in Khuzestan 14 November. The agency also reported that Iranian planes bombed military and economic targets in the Iraqi town of Jalula' the same day. Earlier, an Iranian communique cited by IRNA said that two Iraqi planes were hit and "probably" downed by anti-aircraft fire during the 12 November raid on Tabriz. In fighting at the battlefronts, Iraq's IV Army Corps repulsed an Iranian attack in the East Maysan sector, killing over 50 Iranians, according to an Iraqi communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses 13 November.

Iranian Oil Policy

Oil Minister Gholam-Reza Aqazadeh told Tehran radio that Iran will only consider Saudi Arabia's proposal to set an OPEC marker price of $18 per barrel if this level is the first step in a strategy of returning to the official OPEC price of $28. Iran would oppose fixing the price at $18, he said, and it thinks that $20 is a possible minimum price pending the establishment of a definite timetable for moving to higher prices.

Israel

Vanunu Affair — Israel informed the British Government that Mordekhay Vanunu was not kidnapped from Britain and that he left British soil of his own free will, Jerusalem radio reported. The British were also told that no Israeli organization contravened British laws.

Airman in Lebanon — The Amal Movement has again offered to swap the captured Israeli airman for Lebanese and Palestinians jailed in Israel, Jerusalem radio reported, citing an Amal official's statement that Amal is waiting for Israel to negotiate such an exchange through the International Red Cross. Israeli security sources cited by *Ma'Ariv* said Israel is waiting to hear Amal's conditions for the airman's release.

Internal Developments — After meeting with Prime Minister Shamir, Gush Emunim leaders said they were favorably impressed with his "positive" attitude toward the settlement issue, according to IDF radio. Four members of the leftist delegation that met with PLO representatives in Romania last week were released on bail after being questioned by police in Ramla, Jerusalem radio noted.

Terrorism and Security in Turkey

Turkish authorities have arrested two members of the Islamic Jihad organization who have admitted involvement in the murder of a Jordanian diplomat last year, ANATOLIA reported. One of the men is Iranian and the other is Jordanian. Meanwhile, the Israeli paper *Ha'Aretz* said Turkish security forces have confirmed claims by an Iranian Mojahedin-e Khalq official that Iran was involved in planning the 6 September massacre of Turkish Jews in Istanbul. According to this report, the Iranian ambassador to Lebanon organized the attack in conjunction with leaders of Hizballah and the PFLP. The terrorists reportedly entered Turkey through the Hakkari region, which is predominantly Kurdish.

Meanwhile, the Turkish parliament approved a government decree to continue martial law in the southeastern provinces of Hakkari, Diyarbakir, Mardin, Siirt, and Van, according to Ankara radio. The interior minister told the assembly that there have been 28 attacks by or clashes with separatists in these provinces during the past 4 months, noting that 19 security forces members were killed as well as 21 citizens and 3 "terrorists."

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U.S. 'Propaganda' on USSR Troop Pullout Viewed

LD140702 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0503 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Kabul, November 13, BAKHTAR — A political observer of BAKHTAR writes: The U.S. Administration has launched a propaganda campaign fraught with lies about the partial return of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan to their country. Washington's top-level authorities including President Ronald Reagan, George Schultz, the U.S. state secretary, and Caspar Weinberger, the U.S. defence secretary, have joined hand in this campaign. Following a mendacious policy, the U.S. Administration is striving to confuse the world public opinion as for the constructive measures of Afghanistan regarding the political solution of the situation around the DRA.

The Western mass media and Washington administration have launched an unjusitified and baseless propaganda since the return of the six regiments of the limited military contingents of the Soviet Union from Afghanistan to their country. These circles are desperately striving to cover up their illegal and hostile stand against the DRA, the report released by *Washington Times* in its edition [words indistinct] November is the best testimony to this effect. Quoting the leadership of the U.S. defence secretary, the daily reports that as if the Soviet Union has recently sent to Afghanistan two new military divisions. The Soviet Union and the DRA [word indistinct] reject this false and slanderous accusation levelled by Reagan administration and assess it as an impudent concoction to achieve its sinister political aims. By levelling such accusations, Reagan administraion is seeking to show as justified the intensification of its intervention into the internal affairs of the DRA and the ever-greater equipping of the Afghan counter-revolutionary bands with the most modern American weapons including Stinger and chemical weapons.

Reagan administration allocates greater funds to the counter-revolutionary bands by every passing year. Its military assistance to them amounts at 500 million dollars during the current year alone. By launching such mendacious propaganda campaign, the Reagan administration is seeking to create obstacles for the political solution of the situation around Afghanistan.

Mujahidin Attack Soviet Air Base in Bagram

BK140230 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say mujahidin attacked the biggest Soviet air base in Bagram during the first week of this month, killing more than 30 Soviet soldiers and damaging several aircraft, including a jet, and many military vehicles. Mujahidin also attacked Soviet-Afghan positions in Feyzabad, capital of Badakhshan Province last week.

Mujahidin 'Ambush' Soviet-Kabul Convoy

BK121115 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Reports from Afghanistan say the mujahidin ambushed on the 28th of last month on a big convoy of Soviet-Kabul troops near the historic fort of Bust in Helmand Province. More than 100 Soviet-Kabul troops were reported to have been killed and a large number of armored vehicles damaged.

'Another' Counterrevolutionary Group 'Crushed'

LD122225 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1600 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] Another group of the counterrevolutionaries who had been disrupting the peaceful life of our toiling compatriots in the environs of Panjwa'i District, Qandahar Province, were crushed as a result of the successful operations carried out by the heroic Armed Forces of the country.

The BIA reported that as a result of this successful operation 16 DShK's with 865 boxes of their ammunition, 4 ZK-1 with 210 boxes of their ammunition, 2 recoilless guns with 176 shells, 4 rocket launchers with 217 rockets, 2 reactive units with 35 shells, 1,500 antivehicle mines, 48 antipersonnel mines, 9 boxes of hand-grenades, 85 various U.S.- and Chinese-made light weapons with 440,030 rounds of ammunition were seized by the Armed Forces.

Karachi Reports on 'Large-Scale' Defections

BK121339 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] A report from Afghanistan says there have been large-scale defections of Kabul troops to Afghan mujahidin in Farah and Herat Provinces during the last few days. The report says more than 100 Kabul troops reported at 2 mujahidin bases of Shahid Ghulam Muhammad Niazi and (Utha Suleman) in Farah Province. These troops also carried a large number of arms and ammunition with them.

Another report says the mujahidin shot down four helicopters in the regions of [name indistinct] in Ghowr Province. During the encounter the mujahidin killed a number of Soviet-Kabul troops and destroyed many vehicles and an arms depot in the province.

Prisoners Released on Muhammad's Birthday

LD131750 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In accordance with Paragraph 6, Article 43 of the DRA Basic Principles, and in view of its humanitarian policy in honor of the auspicious anniversary of Muhammad, peace be upon him, the DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium has remitted the remaining imprisonment term of a number of male and female prisoners in the capital and provinces of the country.

The Revolutionary Council Presidium's Secretariat adds that a decree on the release of the above prisoners has been issued to the respective authorities.

Gandhi Rules Out Division of West Bengal

BK131325 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The prime minister has categorically ruled out the division of West Bengal. Mr Rajiv Gandhi has, however, accused the CPI-M government of failing to maintain law and order in the state in the wake of the GNLF [Gurkha National Liberation Front] agitation for a separate Gurkhaland. He was intervening in the debate on a call attention motion on the GNLF agitation moved by Mr Dwipen Ghosh — CPI-M, and others in the Rajya Sabha today.

The prime minister said that the state government is using the party cadres to confront the GNLF supporters, adding to violence in Darjeeling District. Mr Gandhi asked why the West Bengal government is not taking any action if it finds the GNLF actions antinational? Protesting against these remarks by the prime minister, the entire opposition, barring the AIADMK [All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazagham] and the National Conference, staged a noisy walkout.

Mr Gandhi said that the center had rushed all possible assistance to the state government but it had not taken appropriate action to contain the law and order problem. The prime minister made it clear that the government cannot agree for the abrogation of the Indo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1950. He assured the House that the center will tackle the problems of the hill areas, including Darjeeling in consultation with the state government.

Gurkhas Asked To Give Up 'Misplaced Demands'

BK130925 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, today appealed to the GNLF leaders to give up their misplaced demands and adopt peaceful and democratic methods for solving the genuine grievances of the people. He also requested the West Bengal chief minister to display statesmanship and initiate a dialogue with all concerned to remove discontent and bring normalcy to the affected areas. He was making a statement in the Rajya Sabha today on a calling attention motion moved by Mr Dwipen Ghosh — CPI-M, and others on the agitation of the GNLF for a separate Gurkhaland. Mr Buta said that the GNLF is greatly mistaken if it believes that violent confrontation will advance its objectives. The government condemns the violence that has affected Darjeeling hills area due to the confrontationist attitude of the GNLF and the CPI-M.

Tiwari Discusses SAARC Summit Preparations

BK121259 Delhi Domestic Service in English
1230 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation] programming committee has ended its discussion on various cooperation projects among the member countries at Bangalore. After formally adopting the report, the committee will present it to the standing committee of foreign secretaries who will begin their discussions tomorrow. All India Radio special correspondent Harish Awashti reports from Bangalore that the committee had made considerable headway on the question of financing SAARC's various institutions slated to be set up over the next few years. Our correspondent says the programming committee is recommending the quantum of each member country's financial commitment to common projects.

Meanwhile, the external affairs minister, Mr N.D. Tiwari, arrived in Bangalore this afternoon. Talking to newsmen at the airport, he expressed confidence that the SAARC summit will be a success. Asked whether the issue of Pakistan acquiring nuclear capability will be raised at the summit, Mr Tiwari said SAARC is not a forum to discuss bilateral matters.

Trade Protocol With USSR for 1987 Signed

BK130333 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0240 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] India and the Soviet Union have signed a trade protocol for 1987 envisaging 5.5 percent growth in bilateral trade over the current year. It is expected to rise to 3,800 crore rupees next year. New commodities are being added for the increased turnover. India will be importing items like antimony, soda ash, polystyrene, and raw hides for the first time from the Soviet Union. Export of shoe uppers, readymade garments, woollen hosiery, and electronic instruments to the USSR is expected to increase significantly next year.

Tripura 'Extremists' Kill 9, Injure 2 in Raid

BK140859 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] In Tripura, nine persons were killed and two injured when an armed gang of Tripura National Volunteers extremists raided Kishoreganj village of Belonia subdivision in south Tripura District yesterday. The condition of one of the injured is stated to be serious. The state chief minister, Mr Nripen Chakraborty, told our Agartala correspondent this morning that the extremists also set houses on fire before escaping. Our correspondent reports that this is the third violent incident in the state this week.

Suspected Naga 'Insurgents' Kill 6 Policemen

BK130859 Delhi Domestic Service in English
0830 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] In Nagaland, six policemen and one civilian were killed near Chizami in Phek District in an ambush by suspected insurgents last night. At least four policemen and the treasurer of the State Bank of India [SBI] were seriously injured in the incident. The police party and some bank staff were taking bank remittance from Dimapur to the SBI branch at Phek. Reports reaching Kohima say that some cash was looted by the culprits who escaped after the ambush. The inspector general of police and senior officials have rushed to the spot along with reinforcements.

Commentator Opposes AWACS for Pakistan

BK1111411 Delhi General Overseas Service in English 1010 GMT 10 Nov 86

[Commentary on "U.S. Arms for Pakistan" by Raghunath Raina, defense commentator]

[Text] India has strongly protested to the United States Government against its decision to supply to Pakistan Airborne Warning And Control System, generally known as AWACS, aircraft. The U.S. ambassador in New Delhi was called to the Foreign Office to convey India's strong views against the U.S. attempt to tilt the balance of arms in the subcontinent. Similarly, the Indian ambassador to the United States has met the U.S. State Department officials to express India's misgivings.

Indian fears that the supply of highly sophisticated offensive weapons to Pakistan will endanger peace in this part of the world is based on a realistic appraisal. The AWACS aircraft, technically known as Boeing E-3A Sentry aircraft, has a surveillance range of 230 miles. If it flies even 100 miles inside Pakistan territory along the Indo-Pakistan border, it would be able to pinpoint the location of every Indian air base and staging strip. When one considers that in addition to the AWACS, the United States also has committed the supply of additional F-16 combat aircraft and M-60A3 main battle tanks to Pakistan, one can realize to what extent the United States is altering the geostrategic environment in the region

The rationale for this escalation of arms supply to Pakistan is given in terms of Pakistan's needs to strengthen its capability to protect its airspace against violations by Afghanistan. This is far from possible considering that the Soviet Union is physically demonstrating its willingness to withdraw its military forces from Afghanistan. In fact, USSR has declared that it will withdraw completely from Afghanistan if the U.S. gives a guarantee that the country's sovereignty and integrity will be respected.

Even at the military level, the justification for AWACS and F-16 combat aircraft to cater to alleged airspace violations by Soviet or Afghan aircraft makes little sense, according to military experts. What is clear, however, is that the U.S. Administration is well set to introduce a quantum jump to highly sophisticated military technology well beyond any legitimate security requirement and this is bound to have far-reaching implications.

First, let us consider the implications for Pakistan itself. The U.S. assistant secretary for defense, Richard Armitage, told a press conference in Washington that the AWACS system would have to be provided with an American crew. The talk of an American crew on Pakistan soil has provoked sharp reaction in that country as it would compromise its sovereignty and its nonaligned status. Moreover, as a section of the Pakistani press has pointed out, Pakistan's further involvement in the Pentagon's strategic plan will erode the country's independent course in external affairs. An article in the Pakistan newspaper *Muslim* said: The people of Pakistan shudder at the very idea of their country being dragged into a strategic understanding with the U.S., such as it has with some Middle Eastern countries.

As a result of Pakistani people's fear of their country becoming a military base for the United States, a strong anti-American sentiment has developed in that country as seen in recent growing anti-U.S. demonstrations. As it is, General Zia is on record stating that the Soviets do not pose any threat to Pakistan's security. U.S. diplomats also concur with this assessment. In any case any direct threat of Soviet military intrusion is a patently fictitious scenario. The United States is simply interested in encircling the Soviet Union and using Pakistan as a cat's paw.

But for India, arming of Pakistan has serious implications. Let us consider what has happened in the past. For this, it is best to quote from a recent statement of Mr Stephen Solarz, chairman of the U.S. House of Representatives Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs which will soon consider new American military aid to Pakistan. Mr Solarz has said: I have not forgotten how U.S. military equipment was used by Pakistan against India in four [as heard] wars and I do not want it to happen again. Mr Solarz' reaction completely reflects India's fears. India does not want any strategic defense design at the cost of the lives of the people of Asian region.

President Removes Federal Minister From Post
BK110419 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] The president, on the advice of the prime minister, has removed Prince Mohyuddin Baluch from the post of federal minister effective immediately.

Ziaul Haq on Afghanistan, Relations With India
BK140442 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] President Mohammad Ziaul Haq has said the Afghanistan problem cannot be solved militarily but can only be solved politically. He welcomed the Soviet withdrawal of some of the forces from Afghanistan. In his recent interviews with *Arab News* and *Saudi Gazette*, he also referred to the efforts of the Ummah [Islamic community] Peace Committee, stressing the role of the Ummah Peace Committee, the United Nations, and the Nonaligned Movement for a peaceful settlement of this dispute. In reply to a question, the president again refuted the allegations that Pakistan wants to use atomic energy for military purposes. He said Pakistan's [atomic] program is only for peaceful purposes.

On Pakistan-India relations, he said if the leaders of the two countries work in unison to remove mutual misunderstandings, doubts, suspicions, and misconceptions then Pakistan and India will live in peace. He expressed Pakistan's hope that this spirit will be appreciated.

Answering a question, the president said Pakistan is adhering to the policy of good neighborly relations. The (?cause) for the unrest in Indian Punjab is known to the whole world, so how can Pakistan be squarely blamed for it, the president asked.

Zain Noorani Arrives at UN, Issues Statement
BK140400 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
0200 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Minister of State for External Affairs Zain Noorani has arrived in New York from Jeddah to lead the Pakistani delegation at the UN General Assembly session, which has been going on for 8 weeks. In a statement, he said that Pakistan has always cherished the policy of noninterference in the internal affairs of any country because we do not want any country to interfere in our internal affairs in any manner. He said Pakistan wants to live with dignity and honor as a sovereign, independent nation. We also bear the same sentiments toward the friendly countries of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation. Mr Noorani will address the General Assembly on the Namibian question.

World Community Urged To Condemn Kabul Attacks
BK131145 Karachi Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has called on the world community to condemn attacks by the Soviet-backed Kabul armed forces against Afghan refugee camps in Pakistan. Speaking in the General Assembly social committee last night, the Pakistan delegate, Rana Naim Mahmud, said the world body should take effective measures to prevent the recurrence of such attacks. During the debate on the report of the UN high commissioner for refugees, the Pakistan delegate said the only durable solution to the problem of Afghan refugees is their voluntary repatriation in conditions of safety and honor. This could only be possible by an immediate cessation of the foreign military intervention in Afghanistan.

Draft Proposals Put Before UN General Assembly
BK081637 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1500 GMT 8 Nov 86

[Text] At the United Nations, Pakistan has placed two proposals before the General Assembly's major committee calling for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in South Asia and for security guarantees to nonnuclear states. Presenting the drafts of the two resolutions, Pakistan's delegate, Shahzada Mohyuddin, said his country is keenly interested in the reduction of weapons.

The first resolution urges the General Assembly once again to press the countries of the region to refrain from every activity contrary to the objective of establishing a nuclear-free zone. India conducted a nuclear explosion in 1974 and has always opposed efforts toward establishing a nuclear-free zone in South Asia.

Under the second resolution, which calls for effective security guarantees for nonnuclear states, the General Assembly will stress the urgent need for a consensus on this issue.

5 Killed in 9 Nov Afghan Raids; Protest Lodged
BK121714 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu
1700 GMT 12 Nov 86

[Text] The Afghan forces fired two artillery rounds at 1640 on 9 November which landed in an area about 8 km west of Arawali in the Kurram Agency, killing one Afghan refugee. The next day, Afghan artillery fired 42 rounds between 1200-1300 which landed in the Teri Mangal area of the Kurram Agency, killing four and injuring two Afghan refugees.

The Afghan charge d' affaires was summoned to the Foreign Office in Islamabad this afternoon and a strong protest was lodged with him over these unprovoked attacks

Khamene'i Accuses Reagan of 'Telling Lies'
LD141215 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The unifying Friday prayers ceremonies were held throughout the country in the presence of the hezbollahi Islamic nation today on the eve of Unity Week. Tehran's God-fearing inhabitants, with their monolithic presence in Tehran University and the surrounding streets, observed the politico-religious Friday prayers under the imamate of Hojjat ol-Eslam val-Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, Tehran's Friday imam.

Tehran's Friday imam began by congratulating our compatriots and the world's Muslims on the forthcoming anniversary of the birthday of Islam's beloved prophet, the holy Muhammad ibn 'Abdullah — may God's blessings and peace be upon him and his scion — and the auspicious birthday of the holy Imam Ja'far al-Sadiq — may peace be upon him — and emphasizing the need for the grandest possible celebration of Unity Week.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i, referring to verses from the holy Koran, deemed the religious rite of unity among Muslim societies as being equal to jihad and the hajj pilgrimage ceremonies. He said: If the 1 billion Muslims in the world were to regain their unity they would be a tremendous power barring the path to wrongdoers and oppressors!

Continuing his speech, the president of the Republic referred to the West's political crisis and called it a crisis of a delusion of power, and added: The world powers still imagine that they can oppress nations and that by dictating their ramshackle power they can enslave the deprived and meek nations. A glaring example of this is Britain's indecently hasty action against Syria for no other crime but rejecting the Camp David course and refusing to compromise with the usurping Zionist government.

Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Khamene'i added: Britain, by accusing Syria, has attempted to instigate its allies against Syria in order to knock that progressive country out of the arena. Fortunately, all the plots came to nothing and the British ruling circles are in despair.

Continuing his sermons, Tehran's Friday imam referred to the revelations made by the speaker of the Islamic Consultative Assembly with regard to U.S. political stratagems aimed at establishing relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran. He emphasized the U.S. leaders' weakness toward Iran's Islamic Revolution and, analyzing the speech and confessions made by the U.S. President today, said: In his speech Reagan again admitted Iran's military, economic, and political power in the world and the Islamic Republic of Iran's influence in Islamic countries, particularly among the deprived and meek nations. He confirmed that he has no proof of Iran's participation in and support for terrorism. This admission should be the center of attention of the world at large, since it was this very same Reagan and the U.S. ruling machinery which leveled the accusation that Iran was a hotbed of support for terrorism. But today they are saying the opposite!

Addressing the U.S. leaders, Hojjat ol-Eslam val Moslemin Khamene'i added: You are the real terrorists when you attack Libya and support the Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries, and not those young people who have taken a few U.S. citizens hostage in order to retrieve their rights!

The president of the Republic added: We have not blackmailed the United States. You should give us our spare parts and material valued at millions of dollars and for which you were paid by the former regime!

Mr Khamene'i then emphasized: As long as the United States follows its bullying and hegemonistic policy and as long as it reacts in this manner toward the meek Palestine and Arab nations it will never meet with any flexibility or compromise from our side!

Referring to what the U.S. President said about ending the Iran-Iraq war, the chairman of the Supreme Defense Council said: You are telling lies! You yourselves encouraged and instigated Iraq to commit aggression against Iran! So how could you, when you do not recognize the Islamic Republic of Iran, wish to halt the war which was not sought by the Iranian people? And today I speak on behalf of the leadership and the people of Iran when I say that this war which has been imposed on us shall not come to an end except through the victory of the Iranian nation!

President Khamene'i denied Reagan's claim that they had started talks with Iranian officials 18 months ago, saying that they might have held these talks with others, "with international smugglers perhaps. This has nothing to do with us."

Regarding another claim by Reagan and his special envoy to Tehran Robert McFarlane to the effect that the U.S. team had held talks with Iranian officials, President Khamene'i said "It is a mere lie." He said no diplomatic talks had been held between the McFarlane group and any Iranian officials at any rank and that only a number of Iran's information (intelligence) officers had talked with them to obtain information. "This is not called diplomatic talks." "If you call these information officers 'officials', it is up to you," Khamene'i said. He also said that Iran was in possession of the tapes containing details of these talks and that if it were deemed necessary, he would publish them.

Elsewhere in his sermon Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i pointed to U.S. schemes to establish relations with the Islamic Republic and stressed the weakness of U.S. officials before the Islamic Revolution. He said that in his speech Reagan had once again confessed to Iran's military, economic, and political strength in the world and its influence in Islamic countries particularly in the oppressed and deprived nations.

The president said the United States had no choice but to bring itself closer to the Islamic Republic and try to put an end to the hostility of the Iranian nation toward it. "They (the Americans) want it but we do not," he said.

Elaborating further on this point, Khamene'i said "How can you approach us? How can the Iranian nation trample upon its principles and come close to you, while your policies in each and every critical corner of the world are exactly contrary to ours?

"Were you not the ones who attacked Libya? Are you not supporting counterrevolutionareies in Nicaragua? Are you not aiding the corrupt and aggressor South African regime?..."

Concerning Reagan's raising of the issue of terrorism in his speech, President Khamene'i said once Reagan and the U.S. Administration alleged that Iran was the center to support terrorism but today they are announcing the contrary.

Addressing U.S. officials, he said to root out terrorism "you must first stop terrorist activities yourselves and discontinue your aid to terrorists. [quotation marks as received]

Hojjat ol-Eslam Khamene'i further said that the U.S. was the cause of terrorism and a real manifestation of state terrorism for attacking Libya and financing Nicaraguan counterrevolutionaries not those (Lebanese) youths who are holding several Americans hostage in order to restore their rights.

"We have not asked the U.S. to allow us to blackmail it. The U.S. must return to us the spare parts for which we have paid millions of dollars under the former regime," President Khamene'i concluded.

Elsewhere in his speech, President Khamene'i described the political crisis in Western countries as a "power crisis fear" and said that the big powers still thought they could suppress or hold the oppressed nations captive by showing off their hollow power to them.

The leader of Friday mass prayers said Britain's hasty decision to break relations with Syria was the latest example of such a crisis. He said Syria is guilty only of rejecting the Camp David accord as well as refusing to compromise with the regime occupying Palestine.

The British Government attempted to persuade its allies to rise against Syria by accusing Damascus of being involved in terrorist acts, Khamene'i said.

Khamene'i added that fortunately all these plots were thwarted and the British rulers were frustrated in their attempts to isolate progressive Syria.

Khamene'i Responds to Message From Gandhi

LD131410 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] The Indian ambassador to the Islamic Republic of Iran this morning handed a written message from Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi to President Khamene'i. In the message, the Indian prime minister calls his joint efforts and talks with the Iranian president during the Eighth Nonaligned Summit in Harare effective in further strengthening and unifying the Nonaligned Movement. He expresses the hope that the movement will be able to attain further successes in wiping out depravity and helping the oppressed people of southern Africa, with the efforts and assistance of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In the message, stressing the importance of expanding the relations between the two countries, Rajiv Gandhi repeats his previous invitation to President Khamene'i to visit India.

According to our correspondent's report, while expressing gratitude for Rajiv Gandhi's kind message and appreciation for his efforts regarding the creation of a fund for the deprived people of southern Africa, President Khamene'i said: During my meeting with Gandhi in Harare, we fortunately felt that the two countries have joint views on international issues — namely a joint effort on the issue of South Africa condemning racial discrimination and the necessity for Namibia's independence.

The President finally expressed the hope that he would be able to travel to India at the first opportunity.

Connection Between Hostages, U.S. Arms Denied

LD131934 Tehran IRNA in English 1908 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Washington, Nov 13 — (?Iran's UN) [word indistinct] Rajaie-Khorassani categorically (?refuted the alleged) arms connection between the Islamic Republic and the Zionist entity.

He termed the claims as "part of the propaganda scenario launched by Reagan administration to reduce pressure of U.S. public opinion on White House following disclosure of McFarlane's visit to Iran [no end quotes as received].

Speaking to a group of reporters at the United Nations, he also dismissed any connection between the release of the U.S. hostages in Lebanon and receiving U.S. made arms.

Rajaie said that the undelivered U.S. weapons purchased by the former regime or financial disputes between Tehran and Paris have no connection what so ever with the hostage issue of these two countries in Lebanon and that demand for total repayment of their debts was Iran's legitimate right.

The envoy described the despatch of a clandestine U.S. delegation to Iran recently as "a dangerous and unpredictable act" which betrays Washington's vain efforts to woo Iran.

Disclosure of McFarlane's illegal visit to Tehran has put the White House in what Rajaie said "an infavorable and defensive position which forced a humiliated U.S. to launch a propaganda scenario alleged arms deal between Iran and the Zionist regime."

Stressing that the conditional release of the hostages in Lebanon is purely a foreign issue and has nothing to do with Iran, Rajaie said that in case the U.S. corrects its misconstrued policy vis-a-vis Iran, the Iranian nation and other regional Muslims would consider it as a concrete step towards reducing anti-U.S. feelings as a result of which grounds for settlement of the U.S. problems in Lebanon would be prepared.

WAKH: Operation To Release Hostages Frozen

JN140935 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0825 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 14 Nov (WAKH) — Reliable sources have affirmed that the Iranian Government has decided to suspend all contacts with the United States and to freeze the operation to release the hostages until the U.S. stand on the Iranian demands becomes more clear. Chief among these demands are the release of the hostages and the frozen Iranian assets in the United States, the delivery of the rest of the shipment of U.S. weapons and equipment confiscated by the United States, and pressure by Washington on Israel to make it release several Lebanese and Palestinian detainees from the Al-Khiyam prison in southern Lebanon.

Al-Ittihad, published in Abu Dhabi, cited these reliable soruces today as saying that Iran would like to emphasize that the U.S. agreement to provide Iran with its weapons needs will be a general and lasting policy by Washington and not only restricted to several limited arms shipments that would end with the resolution of the issue of the hostages in Lebanon.

The sources also disclosed that previous weapons shipments received by Iran had been sent from the Philippines, Taiwan, and Denmark, besides the United States and Israel, and that they were sent on Danish, Taiwanese, and Panamanian ships from Israeli ports and other ports in Western Europe and the Far East.

The sources added that weapons shipments were sent from the Philippines to Iran by air on U.S. military planes, type C-141 Star Lifter and other planes belonging to a commercial airline company, chartered especially for this mission and that these shipments began to arrive in Tehran on 10 October.

The sources added that the United States also arranged another weapons shipment at the same time which was sent by sea and was the most important shipment in view of the type and number of weapons. This shipment contained spare parts and special ammunition for FC-5 Tiger fighter planes, helicopters of the Bell and Chinook type, MS-48 Patton and MS-60 tanks, and 105-mm, 155-mm, and 175-mm guns and other U.S. military hardware that Iran possesses but cannot currently use because it does not have spare parts for them and cannot service them.

Vietnam Reportedly To Supply U.S.-Made Arms

WA131930 Paris AL-MUSTAQBAL in Arabic 25 Oct 86 p 12

[Text] Iran and Vietnam recently signed an agreement that will give Tehran $400 million of American-made weapons, ammunition, and spare parts captured by Vietnam after its victory over the United States in 1975. The weapons and equipment Iran will receive under this agreement will include 12 FB-5 fighters [as published], 12 Cobra attack helicopters, 80 M-48 tanks, 200 M-113 armored personnel carriers, and large amounts of surface-to-surface missiles, artillery, and spare parts. The agreement stipulates Iran will pay for half of the weapons in cash and the other half in crude oil.

The agreement was reached during a visit by a Vietnamese delegation headed by Hoang Son, advisor to the Vietnamese president on political and international affairs, some time before this month [as published]. An Iranian military delegation also traveled to Hanoi in July for the same purpose.

McFarlane Trip Tied to 'Powerful' War Position

PM131547 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 8 Nov 86 p 2

[Editorial: "The United States — New Efforts and a New Strategy"]

[Text] Once again it has been made clear that a revolutionary spirit is still governing Iran. So no one should be mistaken about this reality in their analysis. No one should think that it would be easy to control or change this situation into a semirevolutionary or nonrevolutionary state. This revolutionary atmosphere is supported in society by the powerful arm of Islam, the influence of a religious leader, and the active presence of the people on the scene.

On Tuesday 13 Aban [4 November], on the anniversary of the capture of the Great Satan's nest of spies, the speaker of the Majlis revealed a visit to Tehran by a U.S. delegation headed by [former] U.S. National Security Adviser McFarlane. This trip was undertaken to contact and negotiate with Islamic Republic officials and to hand over some proposals to promote the gradual improvement of relations between the two sides. The Majlis speaker informed the public of most of the details.

The most basic preliminary analytical point that can be made about the nature of McFarlane's visit — a visit that they [not further specified] are trying to deny — is that it is a mischievous move. It also indicates the weakness of the U.S. Administration's position with regard to the Islamic Republic of Iran and is tied to Iran's position on the war fronts and in the Middle East.

We claim that Iran is still in a powerful position despite all the difficulties, problems, and adverse economic and especially manpower conditions that it has suffered as a result of the war. This is because of a steadfast leadership and deep-rooted popular support. The successful trend for Iran in the imposed war is clear proof of this claim.

Keeping in mind the vulnerable social policies of the region, any future success by our warriors on the war fronts will only result in an increase in the force and influence of Islamic ideology, success for the strategy of continued struggle against imperialism and Zionism, the growth of Islamic movements, and increasing political and social instability in the countries in this region.

This danger, which is aimed directly at the interests of world aggression, is no secret to U.S. officials. This becomes obvious from Western analyses, some of which are not very cleverly concealed. In reality, this same danger is one of the main reasons the United States has changed its position with regard to the Islamic Republic. It seems that the United States has once again become hopeful that a trend exists within the Iranian leadership that leans toward the West. So it is naively making an effort to try again to gain control over the Islamic Revolution.

It seems that two elements have been effective in this new U.S.

effort. The first element is the assumption and the image that the West has formed with regard to some current Iranian diplomacy and foreign policy. The reality is that they lack a complete and comprehensive understanding of Iranian events and issues.

This is why they have "opened a special account" for some of the political-ideological issues that are occurring in Iran. They conclude that the "fundamentalist elements which believe in exporting the revolution" are now facing another "trend, which is conservative and believes in the country's economic and industrial growth." Therefore, they say, they can benefit by getting close to the latter trend and can rest easy for a while.

The second issue is connected with a particular trend in Reagan's foreign policy. This trend could be called a reversion to the doctrine of the Carter administration. This active program, which was followed by U.S. failure in Nicaragua and Iran, faced a 6-year delay, but it was later successfully implemented in the Philippines and in Sudan. The only difference was that this time it was the Republicans who had a hand in things.

Thus, it would not be surprising to see the United States, on the basis of a new evaluation, trying to pollute the Islamic Republic's foreign policy and to drag it into a quicksand of compromise in order to control the future trend of Iranian victories. This may become clear only at a time when any type of development in the region occurs with U.S. approval. Then there will be no influence or power left for Iran's Islamic Revolution. This is the kind of trickery that demands extra care and attention.

A realistic look at events in the region, such as the release of the hostages in Lebanon and the dismissal of Yamani, and the close connection of U.S. policy with all these events force us to look at the events mentioned within the framework of U.S. foreign policy.

To go into more detail: If we do not limit the issue of Yamani's removal to internal struggles alone, we can say that the United States is thinking about strengthening friendly Arab countries in the Middle East. This is because Iran's victories will inevitably cause Saddam's downfall and provoke fundamental changes in the region which will undoubtedly add to the insecurity of the region's rulers. Therefore, if one could remove the cause of dissatisfaction, even superficially, the region's developments could also be controlled. Thus U.S. and Western vital interests would be safeguarded against serious damage.

Relying on this U.S. position and on the fact that there is proof of its step-by-step reinforcement, it can be said that the Reagan administration will try to experiment with other methods to secure the necessary guarantees of achieving its evil goal, which is to tarnish the Islamic Republic.

Here it is vital to note and not to forget that Saddam and the Iraqi Ba'th Party must be removed not only through nonstop attacks on the war fronts but also through political struggle and aware and honest revolutionary diplomacy.

In this regard we can draw a line separating compromise from negotiations, talks, and agreements within the revolution's steadfast position. If the regional countries as a group have come to agreement on the necessity of Saddam's removal, and if countries friendly to him are really and actively moving toward a neutral position, stepped-up hostilities against these nations would not be wise.

This is a policy which reminds one of the Prophet's tradition in his wars and battles with heretics and hypocrites in Mecca and Medina and in foreign lands. The condition is to maintain awareness when confronting the enemy and honesty when facing the people. On the condition that internal issues are not linked to issues of foreign diplomacy.

Let there be more victories for our warriors on the fronts and for our officials in the political arena.

Clandestine Radio Reports Khomeyni Move

TA132007 (Clandestine) Voice of the Liberation of Iran in Persian 1630 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] On the basis of reports received by the Voice of the Liberation of Iran, several days ago Ruhollah Khomeyni moved his residence from the Jamaran fort to a large house in Shemiranat's Hesarak District. This house was reportedly once the home of Ardeshir Zahedi, former Iranian foreign minister at the time of the late shah.

The reasons for this move were, on the one hand, the existence of a plan to eliminate Khomeyni in Jamaran, and, on the other hand, the need to prevent the disclosure of details on his state of health, which due to an overcrowding of security officials, guards, and members of Khomeyni's special bureau in Jamaran, had been leaked in recent days.

The report of Khomeyni's transfer to a house in Shemiranat's Hesarak District has neither been confirmed nor denied by his entourage.

Tehran Cites Aqazadeh on OPEC Price Ceiling

LD131206 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] On the eve of the session of the OPEC pricing committee in Ecuador, today at a press conference Oil Minister Gholam-Reza Aqazadeh answered reporters' questions. We draw your attention to his interview with our reporter:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified reporter] Mr Aqazadeh, we are on the eve of a session of the OPEC pricing committee and Saudi Arabia has made a proposal for an $18 price per barrel for this session. Please let us have your views on this matter.

[Aqazadeh] In the Name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Concerning the pricing committee and the prices being discussed in the world today, both in past sessions as well as in this session, Iran's position has been quite clear. The official OPEC price, which has also once been approved by OPEC, is $28 per barrel, and all the efforts of the Islamic Republic are directed toward reaching $28. Concerning the methods of reaching the $28 level, we believe that we should start with a price which, with

a definite timetable, will make us reach $28. As for the proposals that are being made in the world, if they are a start for reaching the $28 mark, we would consider them too. However, if the aim is to fix the price at the level that is being proposed, then that is not in accordance with our views and we will oppose that 100 percent. The discussions that will be held in the pricing committee will also revolve around the fact that we should make a start, should fix a minimum price for OPEC so that we can take further steps later and achieve our aims through higher prices in the future until we reach the official OPEC prices.

[Reporter] Under present conditions and on a short-term basis, what is the price favored by Iran?

[Aqazadeh] We think that we can set $20 as the start of the prices. We have informed the pricing committee of our views and they will be discussed. Whatever pricing policy is decided by the pricing committee will have to be discussed in the next OPEC session which will be held in less than a month. We will try to agree on a minimum price in the next session as a start, provided that we have a definite timetable for later measures for higher prices.

[Reporter] There is a trend in OPEC toward putting an end to the price war and returning to an official price. Do you think that the 13 countries will reach an agreement in the next session on an official price?

[Aqazadeh] Yes, I think so. At the moment, proper conditions exist for agreeing on a price by OPEC, and for putting an end to methods which break the prices such as [word indistinct] or other reductions and to vote on a fixed minimum price for the OPEC from next year. We believe that conditions are very positive for the next session. As you also mentioned, a very good background has been created for us to agree on a fixed price in the next session as a start for future prices.

[Reporter] Thank you. [end recording]

In this press conference Mr Aqazadeh, referring to the dismissal of Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's former oil minister, said: Such changes in OPEC countries concern the internal matters of the countries. What matters to us is the position of various countries in OPEC. If Saudi Arabia has given up the policy of price wars and is defending oil prices, this would receive our approval and support. Regarding the level of oil production by the Islamic Republic of Iran, the oil minister, emphasizing Iran's commitment to OPEC, said: The quota approved for our total output is 2.3 million barrels, and our production will be in accordance with this quota.

Musavi on Upcoming 'Mobilization Week'

LD131734 Tehran IRNA in English 1655 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13, IRNA -- Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi said here Thursday that all stages of the 'grand dispatch' of Basij [Mobilization] volunteers to the war fronts should be precisely planned. Speaking to members of the central headquarters for the 'Grand Dispatch', Musavi termed Basij forces as "assets of the Islamic Revolution."

The premier said that dispatch of the 100,000-strong volunteer force to the fronts, especially at this crucial moment, when the world is anxiously expecting the final Iranian move in the war, is itself a great victory and represents the popular strength of the Islamic Revolution.

Also speaking at the session was Basij head Hojjat ol-Eslam Rahmani who briefed the prime minister on progress in establishment of 13,000 resistance bases throughout the country.

Some 100,000 volunteer forces are to be sent to the war fronts at the end of the 'Basij Week', (Nov 26-Dec 3).

Spokesman Outlines Week's Events

LD111834 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 11 Nov 86

[Text] At a press, radio, and television press conference today, Mr Afshar, spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC), described that organization's projects in strengthening the fronts and the enlisting of absentee draftees, as well as the Guards Corps projects during Mobilization Week.

At first, referring to the present situation of the imposed war and the enemy's admission of the superiority of the Islamic Republic and the imminent defeat of Saddam, he said that the Guards Corps plans for the mobilization of forces for 500 fighting battalions, a miracle in military organization, have progressed well. During three stages of the dispatch of forces we increased our combat capability by several times. He emphasized: for a traditional army this would have required several years to achieve.

Referring to the Guards Corps projects during Mobilization Week, the most important of which is the dispatch of great forces of the Army of Muhammed, peace be upon him, Mr Afshar said: The forces of the Army of Muhammad, peace be upon him, which is in fact the continuation of the formation of 500 fighting battalions, will be sent to the fronts from all parts of the country in the framework of the Helper [Ansar] Battalions.

He added: On the 1st day of Mobilization Week, the "Day of the 20-Million-Strong Army" the moat maneuver [reference to historical battle in which Muhammad ordered a moat to be constructed], which is an urban defense manuever, will be carried out by all resistance bases and will involve the construction of fortifications in the sensitive parts of cities.

On the 2d day, which is called the "Day of Glorifying the Self-Sacrificing Forces", ceremonies for glorifying the martyrs in the martyrs' rose-gardens, meeting the members of the martyrs' families, and visiting the wounded self-sacrificing forces will take place.

On the 3d day, the day of "Here We Come, O Imam", all the mobilization units' forces will take an organized part in the venues for Friday prayers.

On the 4th day of Mobilization Week, Saturday 29 November, which is called the "Day of Mobilization During the Imposed War", various exhibitions which will demonstrate the role of the mobilization unit forces during the imposed war will be set up and in each base the mobilization forces will be presented and they will receive some presents.

He added: the participation of mobilization unit sisters in a nationwide march in support of the war will be the program of the 5th day of Mobilization Week, which is the "Day of the Mobilization of the Sisters".

On 6th and 7th days of Mobilization Week, which are the "Day of Mobilization and Security" and "Training and Defensive Preparedness", the role of the mobilization unit forces in maintaining the security of towns as well as a complete report about the training of government employees by the members of the Guards Corps will be presented.

On 3 December 1986 the Army of Muhammad, peace be upon him, will leave for the battlefronts to strengthen and assist the fighters in the framework of the Helper Battalions, composed of mobilization and Guards Corps forces. On the same day a considerable number of resistance bases will be inaugurated.

The spokesman of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps said: for the implementation of a 100-million-strong army inside the world of Islam, we have certain projects in Lebanon in the context of Mobilization Week, in which the Muslim forces who are engaged in the war against the regime occupying Jerusalem, while setting up certain exhibitions and marking Mobilization Week, will demonstrate their strength.

Then, referring to the responsibility of the Guards Corps in enlisting absentee and deserted conscripts, Mr Afshar said: The most important goal in this work is the implementation of justice and observance of the law. The reports which we have received from all over the country show that the Muslim people in various parts have reported absentee and deserted conscripts. This public participation has meant that no one can escape his duties as a conscript. He added: With certain measures that we have adopted we have tried to solve the problems of absentee conscripts, the most important of which is their low pay. In this connection, a bill has been approved in the cabinet for increasing the stipend of married conscripts. Some funds have been put at the disposal of a committee prior to the official ratification of the bill by the Majlis, to be paid to married conscripts.

Message to ICO Urges End to Support for Iraq

NC140647 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] According to the Central News Unit, our country's Foreign Ministry has issued a communique announcing the Islamic Republic of Iran's stance regarding the communique issued by the ninth session of the ICO Islamic Good Offices Committee. The communique states that the Islamic Republic of Iran, as a victim of aggression, expresses deep regret over the losses and damage which are a consequence of the war for the two Muslim nations of Iran and Iraq and the Islamic community, which they share in conjunction with the Islamic Good Offices Committee. Iran considers the Iraqi regime the aggressor and initiator of the war, responsible for all these losses.

The Foreign Ministry communique also states that the Islamic Republic of Iran, in its contacts with the president and members of the Good Offices Committee, has conveyed its stance regarding the various aspects of the war to the committee. These contacts concern humanitarian problems pertaining to the war, based on the resolutions approved at the seventh and eighth sessions of the committee on the use of chemical weapons, attacks on residential areas, safety of civilian aircraft, and shipping in the Persian Gulf. All measures taken in this regard will be welcomed by the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Regarding POW's, the Islamic Republic of Iran is willing to negotiate with the Good Offices Committee on the extradition of various groups of POW's on the basis of its latest recommendation to the 25th International Red Cross and Red Crescent conference.

Elsewhere in its communique the Foreign Ministry states that one of the factors which has contributed to the continuation of the war has been the political, economic, financial, logistical, and in some cases military support of most of the member-countries of the ICO to the aggressor Iraqi regime. Iran stresses that withholding such support and insisting on the need to maintain neutrality by the members of the ICO, especially some of the Persian Gulf countries, could play an effective and decisive role in establishing peace in the region and terminating the war.

The communique also states that initiation of aggression and the war has been recognized indisputably at the international level. The attention of the Good Offices Committee to the initiation of the war is a sign that this committee is taking a logical attitude toward the problem of the war. However, if this attitude, even though accompanied by political recommendations, continues within a conservative and ambiguous infrastructure, it will not be a step forward.

In conclusion, the Foreign Ministry notes that the toppling of the Islamic Republic of Iran's Government, the dismantling of Iran, and the establishment of a puppet government in the areas which would have been seceded were among the objectives of Iraq in its commencement of the war against the Islamic Republic of Iran. Despite the fact that consecutive military defeats have weakened the Iraqi regime, these objectives have not changed and the implementation of a cease-fire will only provide Iraq with an opportunity to rally its defeated forces and renew its aggression. In this regard, the Islamic Republic of Iran cannot accept a cease-fire, which would be tantamount to a renewed threat to its territorial integrity, sovereignty, and security. We believe that so long as this aggressive regime remains, the establishment of true, durable peace and security is impossible.

Kuwaiti Nonsupport for Iraq Would Secure Peace

LD132253 Tehran in English to Europe
1930 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Station commentary]

[Text] The elimination of Saddam is beneficial to all the regional states. Blackmailing by Saddam of the rulers of the Persian Gulf littoral states, especially Kuwait with which Iraq has common frontiers, entered a new phase since the onset of the imposed war in late 1980. It was such that the Ba'thist regime of Iraq on the one hand, wanted to manage the war in the face of the military forces of Iran who created new effects each day, and this gave it continuity — and on the other hand specifically wanted that Kuwaiti officials, while gripped with a sense of fear and terror about the rulers of Baghdad, especially Saddam, and apparently to defend the Arab nation and nationalism, despatched their economic and monetary help to Iraq. Saddam al-Takriti, by repeatedly announcing this issue that he is desirous of cordiality with the neighboring Arab states, also attempted to keep Kuwait and other emirates of the Persian Gulf region from forging friendship and association with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

In order to realize these objectives, the dictator of Baghdad did not spare any trick or device, and he considered and even considers at present, the exploitation of every means as permissable to this end. Whenever Kuwait has somewhat objected to these obstinate acts, saboteurs hired by Saddam himself and the Ba'thist Party have created catastrophies in that emirate so much so that there could exist no outcry in a position to the despatch of aid to the Ba'thist regime. The arson in the Hamid oil refinery in the middle of the current year is in itself a prominent case of this aggression and sabotage.

Kuwaiti officials, on account of a sense terror from the Saddami regime and ultimately in order to implement a series of conservative policies and also to preserve the interests of the West in the region, and also consistent with their policies which at present support Saddam, are not only not speaking about these cases and are bypassing all this aggression and blatant violation of the regional and international laws and regulations, keeping silence and neglecting them. Sometime ago when anti-aircraft batteries of the Kuwaiti Army fired a missile at an unidentified aircraft which most probably was an Iraqi plane and ultimately, a few weeks ago when the intruding fighter-planes of Saddam in an attack against the place carrying the advisor to the amir of Kuwait forced it to an emergency landing in Yeravan, Soviet Armenia, even then the Kuwaiti military generals showed negligence, refusing to make any specific comments. It is still more interesting to note that, they, with regard to their reason for the recent incident, that is the landing of the Kuwaiti airplane in the Soviet Yeravan, announced it to be the bad weather in Iran that prevented the plane to land there. Still more cunning is the fact the Ba'thist regime under the leadership of Saddam, following such a breach of the laws, openly attempts to attribute such violations to the Islamic Republic of Iran, and thus to undermine and strain the atmosphere of cordiality existing between the Islamic Iran and the Persian Gulf's littoral emirates.

What can in this regard act to nullify all these plots in the initial stage constitutes the vigilance on the part of the Kuwaiti Government officials and this vigilence, care, and truthful statement of the fact, can come to them only when they abandon conservatism and the pursuance of the political trend of the West in the region, and also their support of Saddam and his party. This issue would lead to the fact that the Islamic Republic of Iran could not only consider itself to be close to Kuwait, but there would also be removed some of the existing obstacles in the way of eliminating Saddam in order to secure a stable peace in the region. The Kuwaitis should know that today, the sun of Islamic kindness has dawned from Iran and the rays of this kindness would also fall on the Muslim states of the region provided they may desire so.

Reportage on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Iraqi Defense Ministry Hit

NC140543 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] The Iraqi Ministry of Defense building was the target of a missile of the air force missile unit of the Islamic Revolutionary Guards' Corps [IRGC] this morning. The IRGC central headquarters issued a communique in this regard.

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. And fight them until there is no further sedition. [Koranic verse] O valiant Islamic nation! O God-seeking and combatant Iranian nation! Simultaneous with the dispatch of the grand convoys of the wayfarers of Karbala', the dazzling presence of the combatant Islamic nation on the battlefronts, and the continued victories of the courageous Islamic troops in Iraqi territory, as well as the defeat of inauspicious conspiracies of world oppression and the unholy supporters of Saddam, the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime — attempting to ease psychological pressures and its dread of its forces' defeat in the grand operations of the soldiers of Muhammad (peace be upon him) — initiated inhuman acts by attacking residential and economic and industrial installations in our country. Hence, in the wake of the cowardly attacks of the criminal rulers of Baghdad and the repeated warnings of the Islamic Republic of Iran based on reciprocal retaliation, at 0252 this morning the Ministry of Defense building of the 'Aflaqi Saddam's regime was the target of the missile unit of the air force of the IRGC. The missile unit of the IRGC air force announces, in conjunction with the other victorious units of Islamic Iran, that it has dealt a fiery and firm blow to the black cheek of the criminal Saddam and will continue its hallowed struggle until the toppling of the Ba'thist-Zionist Iraqi regime. With the assistance of God, victory is at hand, and convey the glad tidings to the believers. [Koranic verse] [Signed] The Central Headquarters of the IRGC

Iraq Warned of 'Drastic Measures'

NC141122 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian
0430 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Following the missile attack by Islamic combatants on the Defense Ministry of the Zionist Iraqi regime, the War Information Headquarters issued the following communique: In his exalted name. [passage omitted] Today's missile attack by the combatants of Islam is aimed at preventing the enemy from

repeating such bestial attacks on residential, economic, and industrial areas of our country. The Islamic Republic of Iran has repeatedly stated that it is not the initiator of attacks on residential areas and has always striven to prevent the Ba'thist rulers from trampling international norms, but experience has shown that the Baghdad rulers heed only the language of force. The Islamic soldiers do not want to use their weapons for aggression, but if the Iraqi regime does not halt its mischiefmongering, our combatants are forced to renew their resolve to consider defensive or punitive measures and retaliation and to take drastic measures.

Iraqi Military, Economic Units Hit

LD141039 Tehran IRNA in English 1029 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — Iranian fighters bombed military and economic centers in Iraqi city of Jalula', 30 kms east of Iraq overlooking Iran's Qasr-e Shirin region at 11:28 hours local time (07:58 hours GMT) Friday.

The Joint Staff Command of the Armed Forces further said that the fighter bombers returned to their bases safely.

Iraqi Warplane Downed in Khuzestan

LD141052 Tehran IRNA in English 1029 GMT 14 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 14, IRNA — An Iraqi warplane was shot down in Mahshahr, Khuzestan Province, by Iranian surface-to-air fire at 11:44 hours local time (08:14 hours GMT) Friday. The plane's pilot was captured, said the Joint Staff Command of Iran's Armed Forces here.

The Joint Staff said that the downed warplane was among a number of enemy fighters which attempted to bomb an industrial unit in Mahshahr.

Iraqi Gunboat 'Set Ablaze'

LD131724 Tehran IRNA in English 1642 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Ahvaz, Khuzestan Prov, Nov 13, IRNA — An Iraqi gun-boat was set ablaze in Khawr 'Abdallah waters by the coastal artillery fire of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps (IRGC).

The sunk Iraqi gun-boat attempted to approach the positions of Muslim combatants of Iran at 10:30 GMT.

Communique No 2,654

LD131603 Tehran IRNA in English 1550 GMT 13 Nov 86

[Text] Tehran, Nov 13, IRNA — Two intruding Iraqi war planes were shot and probably downed by anti-aircraft fire of the Iranian forces over Tabriz, East Azarbayjan provincial capital, and Eslamabad, in Bakhtaran Province, Wednesday.

Announcing the above Thursday, the 2654th Joint Staff Command Communique added that the Iranian Navy intercepted five foreign merchant ships and oil tankers in the Hormuz Strait Wednesday, but allowed them to carry on since no Iraqi-bound goods were found.

In two separate missions Thursday, Iran's Air Force fighters bombarded 'Aqrah military garrison in northeastern Iraq and industrial and economic installations in the eastern town of Miqdadiyah at 04:00 and 07:40 GMT respectively.

The attacking planes returned to their bases safely after setting the garrison ablaze, and inflicting heavy damage and losses on the installations.

The military communique added that economic and industrial installations in the southern Iraqi port city of Basra have been subjected to long-range artillery fire of Iran's combatants of Islam since noon Wednesday. The installations sustained heavy losses and damage.

Artillery and heavy weapons fire were exchanged between the two sides throughout the nearly 1,200 km-long battlefront of the Iraqi-imposed war with the Iranian forces maintaining the upper hand during Wednesday and Thursday. In these operations the Iraqis sustained considerable casualties and damage.

The Iranian defenders smashed or put a number of Iraqi tanks out of action in the Chazzabeh region in the western fronts, where an enemy patrol group was also routed.

The Iranian Gendarmerie forces demolished 10 heavy and light Iraqi weaponry emplacements and set three vehicles afire, concluded the communique.